proceedings against the Controller of Accounts & Finance in the case relating to irregularities in the supply of pulses to Army Purchase Organisation.

Installation of hazardous chemicals violating of safety norms

1271. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that International Labour Organisation (ILO) has identified accident prone installations in India which are producing and storing dangerous chemicals;

(b) whether Government have issued notices to these installations for storing hazardous chemicals in violation of the safety norms; if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has identified such installations in the country and evolved norms for storage of these dangerous substances; if so, the details and number of such installations and their products Statewise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKRISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) to (c) Based on the criteria of dangerous substances and their threshold quantities laid down in the report of an expert deputed by the International Labour Organisation, 399 major accident hazard installations using or storing hazardous substances have been identified in the country by the State Inspectorates of Factories upto 27th March, 1989. The Statewise location of these installations and the number of hazardous substances used or stored by them are given in the enclosed statement (*See* below). The storage of hazardous substance in excess of threshold levels is not prohibited but calls for special precautionary measures. The Factories Act as amended in 1987 lays down a series of measures in regard to management of safety and health in factories engaged in hazardous processes. The responsibility for enforcement of the Act lies with the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

S. No.	State/U.T.	Major accident hazards	
		Installations	Substances
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	17
2.	Assam	4	7
3.	Goa	7	6
4.	Gujarat	65	17
5.	Haryana	2	2
6.	Karnataka	18	8

1	2	3	4
7.	Kerala	10	9
8.	Maharashtra	48	22
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22	9
10.	Nagaland	1	1
11.	Orissa	13	10
12.	Punjab	11	5
13.	Rajasthan	50	17
14.	Tamil Nadu	41	23
15.	Uttar Pradesh	32	12
16.	West Bengal	29	17
17.	Delhi	13	5
18.	Pondicherry	2	2

Total number of installations : 399

Drug De-Addiction Centres

1272. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug abuse is a major problem in India as in U.S. and if so, what the number of casualties because of the menace for the past three years; and

(b) what is the number of drug deaddiction centres that are now working and what are the various schemes existing for the rehabilitation of drug addicts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON) : (a) The problem in India is not of comparable dimension to that in U.S.A. Figures regarding casualties due to drug abuse are not available.

(b) Besides the facilities available in various hospitals, the Ministry of Welfare has assisted the setting up of 86 Counselling Centres, 24 de-addiction centres and 5 after-care centres.

Demand of funds for development of Calcutta

1273. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Funds for the city to be demanded from Prime Minister" which appeared in the Statesman of the 20th March, 1989; wherein funds for development of Calcutta had been demanded; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) Yes, Sir.